We have not been authorized, most illustrious and most system of the republican country, nor of what has been easien of the republican country, nor of what has been caused to your Grace in the matters which have furnished to the civil authorities of New Grenada not a reason but a precedent of the your expulsion and forced separation from a flock of the your expulsion and forced separation from a flock of the your expulsion and forced separation from a flock of the your expulsion and forced separation from a flock of the your expulsion and forced separation from a flock of the your expulsion and we are even in our separation of produce the medium of offering to your Grace the sentiments of reverence and admiration which your pracent mame proud to be the medium of offering to your Grace the sentiments of reverence and admiration which your pracent mame proud to be the medium of offering to your Grace the sentiments of reverence and admiration which your pracent for its intrinsic value, is hardly their feelings. The present for its intrinsic value, is hardly worthy of your acceptance; but as a memorial of their admiration of your glorious bearing under such trials, we are instructed to hope and pray that you will accept it, and that it will be through the coming years of your valued life a memento which will entitle in your charity the Catholic Clergy and Laify of New York to a share in the Episcopal benefiction of your afflicted heart.

The reply of Archbishop Mosquera to the presentation

The reply of Archbishop Mosquera to the presentation

The reply of Archbashop Mosquera to the presences address was in the following words:

Gertlemes: Honored by the venerable clergy and laity for the Charch of New York, whose worthy interpreters you are, my heart feels comforted and elated by the manifestations of sympathy and benevolence from so flustrious a catobic community; and I must humbly thank Him from whomevery best gift and every perfect gift proceeds—Him whomevery best gift and every perfect gift proceeds—Him who being the Author' and Finisher of our faith, now designs to pour his consolations and most desirable blessings one of his worthy ministers. Convinced as I am that hith, which is truth and love, cannot long last among the high, which is truth and love, cannot long last among the faith, which is truth and love, cannot long last among the church of God, I carly comprehended that to subvert dat order was but to pave the way to apostacy, and apostacy deprives the people of their resources, their counsel, deer doctrine, their glory, their happiness; it destroys that croship which speaks to their happiness; it destroys that cheers and the charity that nourishes them; thus dark that cheers and the charity that nourishes them; thus dark seas is substituted for light, and slavery for liberty; evil annot affect the Church without affecting society, their light lass from the beginning, and I address was in the following words: corship which speaks to their hearts, those imposing so immittes which lighten the weight of their evils, the hope that cheers and the charity that nourishes them; thus darkstated for light, and slavery for liberty, evil annot affect the Church without affecting society, their name is inseparable. This I saw from the beginning, and I soked upon my sule and hardships, and afflictions that lave come upon me, but as on a small sacrifice offered in leshalf of the Church and of society. For to defend the Church, to toll in reasonating the ancient faith in the bearts of the taithful, is but to defend society itself, and to secure glory, freedom and welfare to the people. Thus fiberty and Catholicam came to be so blended together in gy mind that I could not consider the one without the symmetry of the catholic action can be sociably free if she be not allowed the free exercises of the religion. Happily are in fact the Catholics in your country, whose worship meets with no ebstacle, and whose conscience soars free from the bonds of outward pressure. Since the question was to secure this sme liberty for a nation where all are Catholics, I could not waver as to the line of conduct that I should adopt. Conviction and faith lighted my path: my course has been approved by the vicar of Christ, whose voice the Catholic world has already heard—that blessed voice so powerful ever the hearts and minds of Catholics, which, owing to the trials of the Holy Father himself, can draw a more persuasive and solemn accent out of its own paternal pangs—that voice will sound harmoniously in the ears of my beloved flock, and they conforted by the words of the common Father of Christians will, by preserving the Catholic unity of the Church of New Granada prepare for her days of exultations and glory, to come after those of tears and bitterness, which are passing over the nation at this epoch of trial and renovation that the God of Justice has permitted to alight on her. I may not partake of their benefits, but it will be a consolation for me

Archbishop with the Ring, a very beautiful one, of gold. with a large ruby in the center, surrounded with a circle of diamonds, and beyond that another circle of emeralds. Its cost was \$500. The Archbishop replied very feelingly in Spanish, which was interpreted by Dr. Cummings. which the Archbishop bestowed a benediction on those

A vote of thanks was presented to Mr. Thomas O'Conor, who addressed the meeting.

Gas for the City.

There was, yesterday shernoon, a meeting of the Committoe of Aldermen upon the Gas business. Present, Francis, The Presidents of the three Companies attended. Mr. Chester said he would first submit evidence on the

abject- had come prepared to go into the evidence somethat extensively. After that he should submit some reicks. Mr W. wished to know before proceeding, on what eidence the New-York Mutual Savings Gas Light Compa The Chairman of the privileges it asked.

The Chairman of the Committee on inquiry as to what had been done and what proofs had been taid before them, handed to Mr. Willard a copy of the report.

Considerable discussion ensued as to the obligation of the new Company to produce evidence to sustain the report.

the new Company to produce evidence to sustain the report.

Mr. F. O. G. Smith, in reply to the demand of evidence, said our position is this: We propose to furnish the City with gas cheaper than the old Companies—no matter whether by a new or the old mode of manufacturing gas—in the mode known to the old Companies' gas can be furnished—not indeed in old pipes through which a bodkin may be run—but in suitable pipes at the price which the new Companies propose. It does not confine itself to a particular mode, though abundantly confident in that protected by their patent—but it will furnish the gas on the terms offered, and ask the grant only on that condition. If they fall in this, the grant fails, and the Company losses its money. As a pledge to the City, the Company offers to expend \$200,000 before disturbing a stone in the street, and within one twelve month \$500,000. This is some security to the City spainst an attempt to do what is impracticable. But the old Companies know that gas can be manufactured within one twelve month \$500,000. This is some security to the City sgainst an attempt to do what is impracticable. But the old Companies know that gas can be manufactured on the terms proposed, for they threatened at the last meeting if the grant is made to the new Company, that they will furnish gas still lower. Very well—this was expected—the new Company is perfectly aware that it has to meet competition, and is prepared for it. What then? Is that an objection to giving the privilege to the new Company to lay sew their pipes? Will the Committee refuse its reportlest the eithers should obtain light at too low a rate? Competition is the only mode by which gas will ever be reduced in price, and bettered in quality.

After further discussion, the Committee decided that they would instead of recurring evidence to sustain the granting has privilege asked to the new. The Committee was bound to consult the interests of the public—they felt that sufficient guaranty was offered by the new Company—no mater what mode of making gas should be adopted. The Committee are ready to hear any proofs or arguments from the Manhattan Gas Light Company why the proposed from the Manhattan Gas Light Company why the proposed from the Manhattan Gas Light Company was in-

Mr. Willard then proposed to go into an investigation to show that the patent claimed by the new company was intalled and worthless.

The Committee replied that they could not sit to try the latent the great interest.

The Committee replied that they could not sit to try the plent; the question was whether any injustice would be cone to the Manhattan Company by granting the right to lay pipes to a new company on the condition of furnishing cheaper gas to the people.

Mr. Fox, President of the New-York Gas Company, presented a paper, which was read by Mr. Burr, being an argument against the new company and the permitting them to by their pipes in the streets.

After further discussion Mr. Willard inquired whether Prof. Adams was willing to answer questions to be put him.

Mr. Willard them acked Prof. Adams was been acked.

Willard then asked Prof. Adams where he obtained

Mr. Willard then asked Prof. Adams where he obtained the tables given in page 309 of the Report. Ans.—From page 570 of Eures Dicusanary of Arts and Sciences. Ques.—Have you had any experience in manufacturing gas? Ans.—Yes, for the last eight or ten years. Ques.—Ever made gas from water! Ans.—Yes, a great deal, and from almost every vegetable substance.

What authority have you for your statement that one tun of coal will produce 180 lbs. tar? Ans. p. 368 Ure. What authority for the amount of imminating power in tar? Ans. 53 same Dectionary. Brande, Manual of Chemistry. How do you get the average specific gravity of several kinds of gas of different gravities combined?

Ans. By adding together the different gravities, and then

Ans. By adding together the different gravities, and then dyiding by the number of gases united.

Mr. Patrick Dalton examined by Mr. Willard—Work in

the Manhattan Gas Company; have worked in gas 53 years; was seen attempts to manufacture gas from coal tar in a chartered company in London; it was 32 years ago; there were even benebes and seven retorts to a bench; the three

upper retorts were worked with tar.

This witness passed through a long examination as to the manner of the experiment, which continued for three or four months. It was a failur. The mode described was altogether different in principle from Prof. Adams's and one that must necessarily have failed.

Committee adjourned to to-morrow, 2 P. M.

The Woodward Buildings, on the corner of Merribase and Fraser-sts., Boston, occupied by Wm. D. Rice, coppersmith; Cooper & McDonough, luminary
and Trull & Brothers, for storage, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. The distillery of Trull & Brothers aboustained considerable damage. The Circulation of the London Times.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.
Sin: In The Tribune of this morning, under the head of Newspapers in Great Britain," it is stated that The Lonlos Times "has stiained a daily circulation of nearly forty thousand copies." If such is now the fact, it has nearly doubled its circulation since last August, September, October and November. During those months in 1 st year, I was employed in Playhouse Yard, Blackfriars, which is in the immediate vicinity of Printing-House-square, and the steam power used in the establishment, with which I was connected, was obtained from the boilers of The Times office. I had therefore frequent opportunity to visit The Times Printing establishment; and from the pressmen themselves, I obtained the information that the average daily circulation of that paper did not exceed treaty-four thankand copies—sometimes not so many. Now it is barely possible that Mr Greeley may have obtained his information of the extent of The Times circulation, through the Stamp Office returns. Nearly every one connected with the business in England, is well aware that this report is

the proprietors of *The Times* may have resorted to some such means to sustain its failing circulation, as they have not scrupled to stoop to still meaner acts for a like purpose. The presses of *The Times* are not capable of striking off more than nine the usand copies per hour; and, according to their own statements, they do not average three hours in working off their whole daily edition. The pressmen, when I showed them an engraving of Hoe's Lightning Press, and told them that twenty thousand copies might be worked off by it per hour, refused to believe it, alleging that it would be impossible to feed in the sheets so rapidly.

Your ob't servant.

Your ob't servant.

New-York City, May 3, 1853. ISAAC W. ESGLAND.

CARIBBEAN SEA, on board the Star of the West. Tuesday, April 12, 1353.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

We have got along so far most admirably. The weather here is delightful. The south-east breeze is so soft and balmy that it remunerates one ten fold for a day or two of sea-sickness. This sea is so smooth and placid that the boat sea sickness. This sea is so smooth and placid that the boat glides along with scarce any motion at ail, save the tremousness caused by the working of the machinery. We have quite a motley company—old men and young men, women and children, of all ages and conditions, married and unmarried. There are some queer doings on board these steamers, but we have to wink at them and say nothing. The officers are very quiet, gentlemanly, and very attentive to the business of managing the stip. We might have made the run to San Juan in eight days, but the boats would not have been down the river to meet us, and conwould not have been down the river to meet us, and sequently we would have been obliged to have stayed sequently we take the captain two or three days at an expense to ourselves. The Captain thought it better to spend the time at sea than to lay at San Juan where the heat is so great. Another thing, the company have no desire to favor the inhabitants of Greytown

pany have no desire to tavor the inhabitant of Gross as since their hostile conduct towards them.

If you want to see sights on ship-board, look into the galley, and for villainous smells the hold stands preeminent. The passengers here amuse themselves by sm king, cheming, spitting spread eagles on the deck, playing cards, (swearing included) and reading books with yaller kiners. The ladies dress up in the morning for all day, principally

in light low neck dresses with short sleeves.

We expect rich times crossing the Continent, a minute account of which I intend to give you when we arrive at the spot. The thermometer stands here on board at about no deg. The second cabin is cooler to sleep in than the first, as the sun cannot effect it, and the sea is so smooth the

first, as the sun cannot effect it, and the sea is so successful ports can be kept constantly open.

We might have saved something in the purchase of tickets by waiting until the last day, as we learn from some passengers on board. However, we are fully satisfied, as we are so well treated on board, and everything is kept so cleanly, that sickness is likely to be a stranger among us.

J. L.

Self-Employment-The Laborers' Hope. Tribune. ELMIRA, Thursday, April 28, 1833.

FRIEND GREELEY: I have just read your article of this iate entitled, 'Self-Employment,' and without further comment, I wish to make the following statement respecting a strike in this place: In the month of January last, a very extensive employer took advantage of the season to notify his journeymen of a reduction of their wages. It was done in such a manner, as to them seemed exceedingly humiliatingsuch a manner, as to them seemed exceedingly huminating. Many of them are members of the Mechanics Protective Union of this place, and the matter was immediately brought before that body, composed entirely of employers and employed. A plan was then arranged which put them immediately at work, as their own employers, and they are now doing a good business, have a good ware-room, plenty of goods to sell of their own manufacture and are well

patronized.

As it would take a longer space in your paper than you could spare. I will say to all those who may wish to know how it is done, that almost any of the Mechanics' Protection can tell. Among such members in New York City, I will mention John Commerford, of Broadway. There is no mention John Commertord, of Broadway. There is no mistake about it that the only rem sky for depressed Labor is the Union of Laborers, for the purpose of combining their own Capital, to wit: Labor. In this place the question has been fairly tried. The Carpenters struck, and failed; the Cabinet-makers, united, and went into business on their own account, and are doing well.

This question is not understood as it should be. The interest of the employer and employed is one and the same,

This question is not understood as it should be. The in-terest of the employed is one and the same, if they will only each think so and come to a matual under-standing from time to time, the interests of both will be justly cared for. The organization of the Mechanics' Pro-tection is admirably adapted for such a purpose, and in many wing each their mutual the existing state of things, the absolute necessity In the existing state of things, the accounter deceasily of Union and Harmony in business matters as well as others. Information on this subject can be had of Peter Taylor D S. P., No. 56 Spring st., and others. Any information that shall be desired of me, will, at all times, cheerfully be given.

FANINGTON PRICE.

Railroad Collisions.

Railroad Collisions.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribmae.

Sin: In regard to the collision on the railroad near Chichsgo, I see that the Coroner's Jury have brought in a verdict against the Engineers.

This is all nonsense. No jury will ever give a verdict against a poor Engineer, who is working for his daily wages, in the employ of a rich Company, when the fault lies in the parsimomousness of the Company.

As so many of those who are injured on such occasions are poor and unable to carry on a suit against a large corporation. I propose that a law be passed saying:

That when an accident happens, the sufferers can, by merely going before a Judge of a Federal Court and proving everything to the satisfaction of the Judge get a verdict against the Kailroad Company in their favor, for say:

To the heirs of each gerson killed. \$10,000

To each person who has had a limb broken or was seriously injured. 5,000

VIRGINIA-Edgar Snowden (Whig), editor of The Hexandria Gazette, is proposed for Coogress in the

Vilth District.

Gen. Thomas H. Bayly (Den.) and Lewis C. H. Finney are candidates for Congress in the Accomac District.

istrict.

John S. Caskie (Dem.) has announced himself a candidate in the City of Richmond District.

NAVAL.-Late advices from the Mediterranean squadron received at the Navy Department, report the officers and

Letters received in Washington from Commodore Perry ated on board the United States steam frigate Mississippi at Ceylon, March 10, report all well, and that the vesse would sail for Macao in a few days. Doctor Worthington, a son of Judge Worthington

of Baltimore, who stood charged with murder, has been ac quitted on the ground of insanity. 1 % The following paragraph in relation to Mr. Minister

Soule is translated from the "Memoirs" of Alexander Du

In the intimacy of Mery and Barthelemy lived at this me one of the principal editors of a journal called the client Pacof. The editor was named Soulé. He had been o months in prison for an article on San Domingo. He two mouths in prison for an article on San Domingo. He did not relish his experience of prison life. He happened to bear a strong resemblance to flarthelemy, which permitted of his using his passport. Darthelemy lent it to him. Soute field to London, and thence to the United States, where he is now the first lawyer of New Orleans, and makes by his practice one hundred thousand francs a year.

E3, 425 to 439. Common Pricas—Part I.—Same as yesterday. Part II.— cos. 582, 615, 629, 817, 819, 810, 821, 711, 822, 823, 761, 626,

SUPREME COURT-General Term-Nos. 1, 8, 9, 11, 12 to

Lawrence, Mass.—No election for Mayor at the second trial. Whole No. of votes, 1,050; necessary to a choice, 526. Page had 498 votes; Bartlett, 488, Clark, 46; Scat-

tering, 18.
WARRENTON, VA.—James V. Brooke, Mayor. John Q.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer reports two new stabbing cases in that City, during the week ending on the 28th inst. E to Hon. Langdon Cheves, is about to take up his abode The Bible Convention at Hartford.

The Bible Convention at Harriora.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Signature of "Ose of them," meaning one of the Clergy of Harrford, in relation to the proposed Bible Convention to be held in the above city the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th of June next. After admitting that "it is indeed the duty of the Convey to make the convention to be the convention to be the convention to the held in the above city the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th of June next. After admitting that "it is indeed the duty of the Convey to."

After admitting that "it is indeed the easy of the Cercy we meet every demand mode from a respectable quarter for proof of the validity of the claims set up in behalf of the Bitle," the writer proceeds to give for reasons why the Clergy cannot, without "compromising their own proper self respect," take up the controversy and meet the challenge thrown out.

I will give brief replies to these reasons, after first re-

I win give brief representation of the gentleman has fallen outset. From the frequent recurrence of the terms challenge," "challenged party," "champions," "formen," ullenge," "challenged party," "champions," "formen, "fght," it is evident that "One of them" anticipates non-thing much more belligerent than is warranted by any interpretation of the circular issued by the Committee.

Under a pledge of the "good faith" of the Committee, is a kind, fraternal invitation to their fellow-mea "to s.t down like brethren in a communion before the altar of in-tellectual and spiritual freedom; "as free interchange of thought" for the correction of error by which party soever

Such is the language of the circular, and such I believe

be the honest sentiments of the Committee.

In no sense then do they wish their fellow men to regard em as "formen," the Convention as a "fight," or the call

as a "chollenge."
But to the consideration of the five reasons:
1st. "The challenging party have taken upon themselves"
all the arrangements, "without any attempt to ascertain
the wishes" of the other parties. According to the reverend
gentleman's code of honor, "to the challenged party belongs
the right of ordering the details of the fight." This is already
answered, as no fight was contemplated by the call: but
does the gentleman mean that at the next Bible Convention,
if their panetilio is attended to the Clergy of Hartford or
"One of them" may be expected to engage in the discussion!

sion?

2d. "We have no assurance that any of the great champions of infidelity" will be present at the Convention.

"There would be some risk" that they would not find "a forman worthy of their steel." I would suggest that this modest apprehension may be removed during the progress of the Convention. Moreover, I understand that some, at least, of those named by the writer himself as the "great

champions' expect to be present.

3d. "The meeting is called by a peculiar class of unbelievers' whose Conventions have been of such a character "as to disgust persons of correct taste whether believers or unbelievers." 4th. "The mode of argument pursued by Mr. Davis and

with. "The mode of argument pursued by air Davis and his associates is such as no reasonable man can reply to."

"If they talk nonsense it is charged to the Soirits."

The same answer will apply to both of these objections. If by the term "peculiar class" is meant those persons known as "mediums," the gentleman's mind may be easily relieved, as very few of that class are among the one hundred and more names which have been sent in from the different States of the Union as signatures to the call soon to be issued. His force most have been greatly wrought. offerent States of the Union as signatures to the can assort to be issued. His fears must have been greatly wrought upon to have construed the language of the circular into a call for a "Convention of Mediums." The names of those who have signified their expectation to take part in the discourse will be given in the call, and the Rev. Mr. "Ose of them" may rest assured that each individual will hold himself and not the spirits responsible for his own utterance. "Are Mears, Davis, Green and Donaid on the man to conduct a discourse of."

"Are Messes, Date, Green and duct such a discussion?"

"As to Mr. Dasis' school-learning I am not informed."

"Messes, Green and Danalison, I tolkere make no pretension to the character of learned men, they belong to that large and respectable class of citizens properly termed layoun, who read and write their mother tongue, but are quite unformed." "Is it reasonable then to expect that men who have made these subjects the sludies of their lives, should turn assile from their daily duties." You will pardon me, Mr. Editor, from their duity duties. Tool will pardon his said before quoting at large the gentleman's reason. Justly has he reserved his best argument for the last—it is unansworable. Mr. Davis has no "zchool-learning." The other members of the committee are only "laymen," whose "self-conceited ignorance" ha made them suppose their plain practical commonsense would be of any avail in the consideration of

But let me speak a word in the ear of the Rev. gentle-man. The time has passed, sir, when such modest assump-tions by the clergy, of the exclusive right to conduct and decide such discussions will have current. decide such discossions will pass current.

Laymen everywhere have somehow obtained the notion that much of this "school-learning." and this burrowing amid musty tomes of human lore, but muddys men's brains

ed turns their eyes from the volume of nature ever bright and new.

One of the "unlearned" of the committee was formerly

an earnest efficient member of the same denomination with your reverence self; and to his zeal and liberality the goodly City of New York is indebted, among other things. for its City of New York is indebted, among other things, for its "Broagway Tabernacle," and some years since the notorious conversion of the Chatham Theater into a Church, Earnest and zealous still, but having now different views of the revered Bible, he invites in beautifully chosen language, kind and conciliatory, his former conductors to a friendly consideration of its origin, authenticity and influence.

Do your principles, sir, permit you to meet such an one only with terms of approbrium and contempt!

Hartford, April 30, 1838.

A LAYMAN.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuse:

While Sugar Refineries are being daily erected in every part of the United States, capitalists seem to have lost sight of Texas altogether.

We may ret down the next crop of sugar for Texas, all well, at near 20,000 hogsheads, with about 30,000 barrels of volumes and circumbattons, and each year we may well, at near 20,000 hogsheads, with about 30,000 barrels of molasses and cistern-bottoms; and each year we may

expect the crop to increase.

Nearly the whole of this sugar finds its way North, and is in part refined, and a great portion, after being refined, is sent back again.

A Refinery at some convenient place in Texas would add to its other profits, the freight, insurance, loss, drayage, and

lasses and cistern bottoms into good sugars, with little expense, and insure large profits. Let us analyze the matter. I have been on the majority of sugar estates in both Louisiana and Texas, and being a practical engineer and sugar. issans and Texas, and being a practical engineer and sugar-boiler. I profess to know something about it, at the same time I am disinterested, as I do not own a dollar's worth of property in Texas. I am morely speaking what I know. I have seen crops of molasses shipped from Texas to New-York, and after the accounts were squared, the planters were in debt—the sale of molasses not paying its own

I have actually known molasses sold at 82 per barrel—

I have actually known molasses sold at \$2 per barrel—
the purchaser taking it away, and paying all the expenses
and cost of barrels, transportation, &c., &c.
We suppose molasses could be purchased at 15 cents per
gallon, (which is very high.) delivered at the Refinery,
which is \$6 per barrel. Texas molasses could be made to
produce 5½ pounds of sugar and 3 pints of syrup from each
gallon. I will now put this sugar down at the low figure of
5 cents per pound, which would be 27½ cents, and the 3
pints of syrup at 7½ cents—making the proceeds 35 cents
for the gallon, or \$14 for the barrel. Then comes the
cistern-bottom sugar, which would pay equally well or
better.

A small Refinery could easily use up 10,000 barrels of molasses and cistern bottoms, beside a large quantity of common and inferior sugar, per annum. Labor can be got cheap. Fuel is not expensive. Bone black or animal charcheap. Fuel is not expensive. Bone black or animal char-coal can be made cheaper than in any part of America. The raw material is on the spot; and yet, with all these advantages, there is not an independent Reinery in Texas. In conclusion, Muscovado sugars can be purchased at one cent per pound less in Texas than New York, and refined cent per pound less in Texas than New York, and sugars can be sold for the increasing Western consumption at one half a cent per pound more than in New York. Enough at present. Some other time, I may say more upon this sucject—that is, if it is not objectionable.

Yours, PREUMATICUS,

The Butler (Pa.) What gives the particulars of another shocking murder. S. H. Ferguson and J. F. R. Jener, of the Pittsburgh Police, went to Clearfield Township for the purpose of arresting Casper Landparter for stealing gas by tapping the pipes of the Gas Company, in Pittsburgh, where he had formerly kept a rum hole. After Stealing gas by tapping the pipes of the teas Company, in Pittsburgh, where he had formerly kept a rum ho'e. After arresting him, he went into another room, under pretext of wishing to change his clothes, accompanied by the officers. Landparter walked to a drawer which was pulled out and putting his hands in, grasped a knife in his right hand, and a pistol in the left, and wheeled on Ferguson, damning him if he did nt leave at once he would blow his brains out, at the same time leveling the pistol at Ferguson, when Jones sprang ferward and struck Landparter on the arm with a small hickory caue, and the pistol fell out of his hands. Landparter immediately plunged the knife into the right breast of Ferguson, and then into the groin of the left leg of Jones, who fell is stantly on the floor. Landparter turned and stabbed Ferguson several times—once on the center of the breast, once on the left side of the breast, and once in the lower part of the abdomen. By this time Jones had arisen to his feet and was attempting to catch Landparter when Mrs. Landparter interferred and prevented him, upon which Landparter turned again on Jones and inflicted A severe gash on the point of the chin, and another on the shoulder, which latter blow was doubtless aimed at the heart, but glanced off and struck the shoulder. Ferguson heart, but glanced off and struck the shoulder. Ferguson then struck Landparter a blow which caused him to stagger but did not knock him down. Mrs. Landparter again rushed in and showed Ferguson back: Ferguson and Jones then made for the door, and when they had reached the gate outside. Ferguson exclaimed, "I am dying," and tell the control of the c dead. Jones escaped, and will probably recover of his wounds. Landparter fied, and at the last accounts had not

The Mr. Cyrus Baldwin, of Manchester, N. H., the inventor of the bag-loom now used in the Stark Mills, Manufacturer, has invented two looms of wonderful construction, which get greater speed with less power. They have entirely a new shuttle motion, so that the shuttle can be stopped without stopping the loom. They do away with the use of cams, levers, treadles, pickers, and race-rods, thereby saving 15 per cent. of oil used about the looms. What is not less important, they can be used for weaving all kinds of fancy goods, with from one to twenty harnesses—so says The Fitchburg Reveille.

I A Washington correspondent of The Courier says The following appointments of Consuls, not before an-nounced, have been made: Robert A. Frazer, Halifax; John F. Bacon, Nassau; Amos S. York, Zante, Ionian Is-iands; J. A. Pleasants, Minatitian, Mexico, at the terminus proposed for the Tehuantepec Railroad; G. W. Fletcher, Chagres: Isaac Giddings, Laguira; Alexander Thompson, Maranham Islauds; H. B. Dewey, Para.

Mr. John S. Sergeant, of Cincinnati, makes the Mr. John S. Sergeant, of Cincinnati, makes the following suggestion in *The Gazette* of that city: "Omit all spaces until the words of a line are in type, and then carefully insert n quadrats, three, four, five m or hair spaces, as may be required to fill out the line, and leave the correct width of space between all the words and before the points, &c. This does away with the frequent and often very hindersome visits to the space box, and allows the compositor to follow more closely with his stick, the right hand greatly enhancing speed; it insures with a moiety of care, proper spaces in the line, and enables the compositor efficiently to detect errors at this, the proper time for their correction."

detect errors, at this, the proper time for their correction.

PAINT FOR BRICK HOUSES—A correspondent of The Obio Farmer has used a cheap and durable paint for the exterior of brick dwellings, which has already stood several years, and is now quite as fresh as when first applied. It consists simply of lime wash, with sulphate of zinc as a fixing irgredient. Any requisite shade is given by adding the colors used by house-pointers. A clear and rich cream color may be obtained by applying yellow ochre to the common hew brick. A livelier and warmer shade will be added by a little Venetian red. Burnt sienna may likewise be used. This paint is far cheaper than oil paint, and costs but little more than common whitewash.

The Chors—With a few local exceptions, the papers THE CROPS.—With a few local exceptions, the papers

throughout the Great West speak of the growing grain crops as being in the most promising condition, and giving token of an abundant barvest. We have never seen or heard of fewer complaints, on this score, in any previous season. The Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wiscousin papers all concur in saying that present indications warrant high expectations of the coming crop. From Illinois we have some complaints, but not more than at this time last

Parks, at Akron, for the murder of Beatson, resulted in his being remanded to jail to await his trial at the June term of the Common Pleas. Six witnesses were examined on be-half of the State, and none for the defence, as his counsel did not desire to introduce testimony at this stage of the Ly Mr. Joshua Treadwell, Jr., Assistant Depot master

on the Portsmouth, Saco and Portland Railroad, at Kenne-buck, Me, while attempting to get upon a train on Tuesday last missed his footing and fell between the engine, tender and first car. The tender and locomotive passed over him and first car. The tender and locomotive passe creshing his body in a most schocking manner. A STAMPEDE - The "Under ground Railroad" would A STAMPINE—The "Under ground Rairoad" would seem to be in excellent order. A company of 29 slaves from Kentucky reached here on Monday evening last, and were safely conveyed to the Canada side the next morning. They were all hale young men and women, none of them over 35 years of age, for whose recapture, we hear, liberal offers are proclaimed. They traveled by wagons through Indians, and reached here in good condition. They preferred to be their own property, and they deserved to be.

[Detroit Christian Herald.]

We were never believers in the marvelous, an were not inclined to believe the rumor that the red hot Whig, O. M. Hyde, Esq. had received an appointment from President Pierce, unto it was confirmed by the gentleman himself. "Yes," said he, "that's so; I've got the papers, my commission, as a Collector of the Port of Detroit, and my office is ray, door to the

papers, my commission, as a Consector of the Custom House!"

[Detroit Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA.

Denth of Judge Gibson-Sketch of His Life-Arthur Spring-Progress of Philadelphia, &c.

Correspondence of The N.Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA. Tuesday, May 5, 1853.

Hon, John Bannister Gibson, Judge of the Sapreme
Court, and for many years Chief Justice of the State,
died at 2 o'clock this morning, at the United States Hotel,
in this City, where for several days his afflicted family have been awaiting in agonizing suspense the termination of his honored life. His disease was an affection of the stemach, which completely baffled the best medical treat-ment. It is a satisfaction to know that his last hours were ment. It is a satisfaction to know that his last hours were not disturbed by severe suffering, and that even when prostrated on the bed of death, his great intellect remained unclouded to the last. His death is a severe loss to the State, and a bitter affliction to his family and friends, who, with all their admiration of his talents, were more strongly bound to him by those gentle and generous traits of per-sonal character of which the world at large can know nothing.

Judge Gibson was born in Carlisle. Pennsylvania, in the

year 17:0, and was consequently 73 years of age. He was the son of Col. orge Gibson, a well-known and distin-guished officer of the revolutionary war, who fell, while fighting with the Indians at St. Clair's defeat in 1791. He fighting with the Indians at St. Clair's defeat in 1791. He was concated at Dickmson College, where he graduated in 1800. He then studied law under Thomas Duncan, Esq., of Carlisle, and was admitted to the bar in 1803. After some interval, employed in the selection of a place to commence practice, he finally opened an office in Carlisle, where he soon won a high reputation as a lawyer. He was sent twice to the Legislature, in 1810 and 1811, giving a zeal ous support to the Administrations of Gov. Snyder and President Madison. In 1812 Gov. Snyder appointed him Judge of the XIth Judicial District, just organized in Northern Pennsylvania, and in 1818 he was elevated to the Surgeon Beach. In 1827, on the death of Chief Justice Judge of the XIth Judicial District, just organized in Northern Pennsylvania, and in 1818 he was elevated to the Supreme Bench. In 1827, on the death of Chief Justice Tilghman, Gov. Shultz appointed him to the vacancy, and he held the office from that time until 1851, when the amendment to the Constitution made the Judiciary elective. Having received the Democratic nomination, Judge Gibson was elected to the Supreme Bench by a large majority, and drew the nine years' term, of which scarcely a year and a half had elapsed at his death.

This is a mere outline of a long judicial life, which was marked as much by labor as it was by sound learning and clear intellect. The Pennsylvania reports contain many

marked as much by labor as it was by sound learning and clear intellect. The Pennsylvania reports contain many thousands of cases in which he was engaged, in a large por-tion of which he delivered the opinions. These opinions are recognized everywhere as among the soundest, the clearest, the most learned, and the most important to be found in any American reports. They have made Judge Gibson's name respected throughout the Union, and his death will be lamented wherever legal learning is appreci-ated, as that of one of the most brilliant lights of the

In addition to his professional accomplishments, Judge In addition to his professional accomplishments, Judge Gibson was a man of refined and elegant tastes and a warm lover of the arts and of letters. He was indulgent, kind and gentle in his family, generous and steadfast in his friendships, and never forgetful or ungrateful for a service, however slight. Throughout his long hie, over forty years of which were spent upon the bench, he bore an unspotted name, and his surviving friends have the consolation of knowing that he has achieved that highest of all honors which springs from a faithful performance of all his duties. The remains of Judge Gibson will be taken to Carlisle, for interment, to morrow morning.

The remains of Judge Gibson will be taken to Carlisle, for interment, to morrow morning.

The Courts all adjourned this morning upon the reception of the intelligence of Judge Gibson's death.

Themas Carrell, who is charged with having caused the death of John Tinney in a fight which occurred between the parties, was this morning arrested by Officer Paggert in a brick-yard in the western part of the city. The wife of Tinney was arrested yesterday afternoon. She is held in default of \$500 ball.

As I informed you yesterday, the death-warrant of Ar-

Timey was arrested yesterday afternoon. She is held in default of \$500 bail.

As I informed you yesterday, the death-warrant of Arthur Spring has been received, and the time for the execution of the wretched culprit has been fixed by the Executive. On Friday, the 10th of June, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 3 P.M., he will explate his crimes upon the gallows. Yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Sheriff Allen, accompanied by his solicitor, Isaac Hazelhurst, Esq., and Ex. Sheriff McMichael, went to the cell of the condemned man, and in the presence of Mr. Anthony Freed, the principal keeper of the prise, and Mr. Alexander, the moral instructor, the contents of the dreadful document were read in the meet solemn and impressive manner. Spring conducted himself with propriety while the warrant was being read, and at its conclusion bowed his head in token of submission to his fate.

ducted himself with propriety while the warrant was being read, and at its conclusion bowed his head in token of submission to his fate.

To a remark of the Sheriff that he must not hope for any repeieve, he replied that he neither expected nor desired it; he was prepared to meet his fate, and his only regret was that the execution was not to take place at once. He then proceeded to reassert his innocence, declaring that he had never been concerned in any murder or robbery; that he had been imprisoned in Sing Sing for a crime which he had not committed, as the money in that case had been stolen by his son; and that having lived all his life an honest man, he meant to die one. The wretched criminal seems void of every feeling of humanity, religion or morality. He has become so familiar with cruelty that his misdeeds cause him no companction. The pains denounced against him by the religion he professes have no terrors for him, and probably the only pang which enters his coward's heart is the dread of the gallows, and a feeling of revenge against those who were instrumental in bringing him to his merited fate. A man named Maney committed suicide in this City this morning, by cutting his throat.

Patrick Manning, one of the persons injured last week by the accident at Rancocas Creek, died at his residence at Bordentown on Sunday morning, from the effect of his injuries. The deceased leaves a wife and three children.

Within the recollection of many of our citizens, who are far from being advanced in age, a store on Chestnut-st, west of Firth, was a thing not dreamed of A few far-sight edshopked properties and the last named street, but old fashloned folks shock their heads dubiously, and said these adventurous userole were "going out of the world." Things

en glospaceper, some twenty averyears ago, tocates their establishments as far west as the last named street, but old-fashioned folks shock their heads dubiously, and said these adventurous people were "going out of the world." Things have charged since that time. The yellow fever of 1793 drove the retail dealers out of Water and Frontsts, and the march of improvement of 1853 seems to bid fair to lead them to the other extreme of the city. Trade has gone westward step by step until elegant stores and magnificent hotels bave usurped the place of fashionable dwellings on the great thoroughfare, and the wealiny classes have vacated their Chestnut street mansions and removed into streets in which the hum of trade is not yet heard. At the present moment quite a number of elegant stores are being reared on sites which, a few weeks since, were covered by dwellings. In the single square between Thirteenth and Broadsts, three hardsome residences are being converted into stores. Above the Masonic Hall the extensive foundations and other building preparations on the lot lately belonging to the Pepper estate give promise of a goodly superstructure. The Hall itself is soon to be demolished, and a splendid edifice will be reared upon its ruins.

to the Pepper estate give promise of a goodly superstruc-ture. The Hall itself is soon to be demolished, and a splendid edifice will be reared upon its ruins.

Another movement is on foot which is ominous of the great changes rapidly developing themselves on Chesnut-st. A proposition has been made by a number of gentle-men to pay an annual rent of \$40,000 per annum for the sixteen buildings in Girard row, between Eleventh and Twelfth-sts., if the City Councils will convert them into stores, and grant a lease of ten years. The rent of the row is now only \$16,000, so that the measures would add stores, and grant a lease of ten years. The rent of the row is now only \$16,000, so that the measures would add \$24,000 per annum to the City revenues. This proposition is an indication of the value of store property on Chesnutst. The change may be delayed for a time, but the dwellers in that handrome row will some heaven. dwellers in that handsome row will soon have to keep pace with the times, and go farther west or into some more pri-

vatestreet. According to the will of Mr. Girard, none of the rgal estate left by him to the City can be leased for a longer period than five years, so that the possibility of making the alteration in the manner proposed is precluded. City Councils will soon see the propriety of converting the dw-llings in the row into stores, and secure an additional revenue by the charge.

weather of the most lovely description is still with us. Our streets are in excellent condition; large numbers of la-dies throng them daily, and business is very active. Take Philadelphia, all in all, she never was in a more pros; crous

WASHINGTON.

The Gardiner Trial—Diplomatic Appointments—Party Organs—Gov. Lane of New-Mexico—The Japanese Expedition. Correspondence of The N.Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON CITY, Monday, May 2, 1878.

As much excitement exists here just now relative to the batch of letters written by the brother of Dr. Gardiner, who has been put on the stand as a witness for the accused, of which the United States have become possessed, it may not be amiss to give your readers their history, as, if admitted in evidence, as all agree here, the jury will convict without leaving the box. They were written, the United States allege, by the younger Gardiner to the confederate in Mexico, who drew up many of the forged papers in Spanish, manufactured the forged seals, obtained bogus witnesses, signatures, &c. He was to have had, per agreement, one-fourth of the plunder, but Dr. Gardiner fobaed him off with \$28,000 only, which was sent to him through a Mexican official in this country, who for some cause, of which I know nothing, failed to pay it over. So, this confederate finding himself withpenny's reward for his rascally labors, the agents of the Government in ferretting out this fraud had little difficulty in obtaining these letters from him. They embrace full directions relative to the points which the to meny was to be manufactured to cover, and in the broadest language admit the infamous character of the whole transaction. To-morrow the counsel will argue the question whether the Court should, or should not, per-

mit them to go to the jury.

Among the candidates for the Chargeship to Naplesis Mr. Robert Dale Owen, of Indiana, and it - thought by the best informed persons here that his chance is infinitely the fairest. I fear that they place too much reliance on the probable effect of the fact that he is far more likely to do credit to his country in that position than any one ls do credit to his country in that position than any one else who is applying for it.

In these times any party in power feels itself compelled to give out such positions, more especially when, as in this case, the place is little more than a sinecure, wholly with the view of strengthening itself politically. As Indiana is judged perfectly safe for the race of 1856, my fear is that the prize will be thrown to some explainers from a doubtful State by way of

ambitions centleman from a doubtful State, by way of encouraging second-rate leaders there to work the hard er. For many years pust this has been an inflexible rule, and if violated now in the appointment to Naples, the Administration will deserve credit for independence, firmness and true public spirit, such as must work well for their own future, although they may be slow to realize the fact. All the telegraphic stories which you see relative to the alleged discrediting of The Washington Union by the Administration are the merest balderdash ever written. Howeveruseless an Administrationorgan may be for any really good purpose, no intention exists at the White House n any manner to change the position of The Washington Union to the Government, or that of the Govern ment toward the paper. That is, from the respective positions they held toward each other in the days of positions they held Polk. The only Polk. The only real necessity for an organ is at times to feel public sentiment through its columns, and at other times to communicate correct information by way of remedying the bad effects of erroneous publica emanating from parties ambitious of being considered better informed than all others, or of being most directfided in. You will recollect the trouble into which ly confided in. You win reconcer the than one occasion by Mr. Buchanan got himself on more than one occasion by the assumption of authority to speak for him exercised by a correspondent of The Baltimore Sun, and you will by a correspondent of the Hadimore Sun, and you will also recollect the trouble which Mr. Clayton had rela-tive to publications in a New-York City paper, one of whose correspondents, having a clerkship in the State Department, being the individual who undertook to play his unefficial organ in that case.

Within the last eight years much bother has grown out of this cacethes of too many of my brethren of the distant press. And the present Administration be-ing aware of the fact, have a settled aversion to becoming responsible for the statesmanship of the respective fancies of these gentlemen. These considerations alone are sufficient to induce them to stick to the custom of speaking through The Washington Union to the public when desiring to communicate thus officially, as to the particular matter in issue. The article in last Wednesday's paper (Union) expressly disclaimed being based on any instructions or communications from the Administration upon the affair of Governor Lane. Yet the views hid down therein were those which every mem-ber of the Government does not hesitate to express in private conversation with any leading public man.

Lane will of course be removed, though not on account of the didoes he has of late been cutting. Indeed, he was removed in the original appointment of Borland. While I feel assured that the Administration entertain no idea of indorsing the propriety of the means which he took to attain the result he was after accomplishing, I am yet perfectly satisfied that the President is fully termined to contend for everything Lane sought to achieve by his violence. A careful perusal of The Union's leader in question will reveal the fact that such and such only was its sum and substance.

Colenel Sam Medary's friends are just now pushing that gentleman for a full Mission, instead of Governor A late article in The Ohio Statesman praising Wood's appointment, upon the strength of a bogus tele-graphic dispatch, may secure it, as straws sometimes

change the current of events here.

The Cabinet are still pondering over diplomatic appointments. Though they have doubtless informally agreed to appoint only half a dozen particular gentlemen to as many particular Missions, it is quite possible that before they finish this tedious slate, they may entirely change the programme. You will recollect that in the hardly of less consequence, that event occurred. I en-deavor to write you facts rather than surmises, and, therefore, shall decline surmising in your columns upon a matter—the Diplomatic appoinments—with reference to which none of us of the press just now know the least

thing to be relied on.

Mr. Buchanan is expected here fo-morrow or on the next day. He comes to consult on questions in issue between this Government and England, and incidentally to attend to the more important business of getting for his friends a due share of the spoils.

The Navy Department have very recently received dispatches from Commodore Perry, who was at Ceylon with his flag-ship, the Mississippi, on the 10th of March. He proposed soon to sail for Macao—all well. They have also just received advices from Commodore Stringham, who is on board his flag-ship, the Cumberland, oil the Coast of Italy. The vessels under his command were cruising off the Coast of Italy, and a portion of them off the Egyptian Coast. All well also with the

Mediterranean Squadron up to April 7.

Mr. Borland leaves for Arkansas to-morrow

· NEW-MEXICO.

The Mesilla Annexation—Commissioner Bartlett on Governor Lane.

The Providence Journal publishes the following letter

from Mr. Bartlett upon the proclamation of Gov. Lane, of New-Mexico, for the seizure of the Valley of the Mesilla:

To the Editor of The Journal.

To the Editor of The Sournal.

The proclamation of William Carr Lane, Governor of the Territory of New Mexico, announcing his intention to take possession of a district of country on the Rio Grande, north of El Paso, called the "Mesilla Valley," abounds in so many errors and misstatements, which may lead the Government and the people to form erroneous views on the subject, that I deem it my duty, on account of my connection with the Boundary Commission, to make the following statement of facts bearing on the document in question. In my remarks, I shall examine each clause of the proclamation separately, and point out its errors.

The first clause altudes to the territory in dispute.

2. From the year 1834, and anterior thereto, until the year 1834, this

The first clause alludes to the territory in dispute.

2. From the year 1804, and satedor thereto, until the year 1851, this portion of territory was acknowledged to be within the limits of Now-Mexico; but in the year 1851, the State of Chihughna assumed jurisdiction over the same, without producing any authority for this set from the Republic of Mexico, and without having obtained the assent of the remonstrances of a large portion of the inhabituants of the disputed territory, who then numbered 2,000 souls.

For this assertion Gov. Lane doubtless relies upon a decree of the Mexican Government passed in July, 1824, which says, that "the province of Chihughna shall include all that is comprehended between right lines drawn from east to west, from the point or town called Paso del Norte on one side, with the jurisdiction if has always possessed, and the hacienda of the Rio Florida, on the side of Durango, with its respective appurtenances.

and the bacienda of the Rio Florida, on the side of Durango, with its respective appartenances.

On this old decree of Mexico, four years before Chihuahua had adopted her Constitution, and ten years before she had made known her limits, rests the strongest claim of Governor Lane to the disputed territory. But this decree says the line shall be drawn from El Paso, with the jurisdiction it has always possessed. What was, then, the jurisdiction of this town? and where is the evidence that it extended eight miles, more or less, north of the town, as Governor Lane asserts? As there was no town within fifty miles to the north of it in 1841, it doubtless extended that distance, or to the very limits of the State, agreeably to her Constitution. It is well known that our country towns have an extension of ten miles or more, but the jurisdiction of the Mexican towns often extended fifty miles. So at the south the territorial limits of Chihuahua extend to the "hacienda of the Rio Florida, with its appurtuances." Now, having sanut the territorial limits of Chihuahua extend to the 'hacienda' of the Rio Florida, with its appurtenances." Now, having pace been at this hacienda, I can assert that its "appurtenances" ts pri- or possessions extend some twenty miles to the south, and

that the farthest extremity of these constitute the boundary of Chihuahua. These limits, moreover, correspond with its boundaries as laid down on the official map, and as de

fined in its Constitution.

At the time this decree was passed, all the north

At the time this decree was passed, all the northern pro-vinces of Mexico, including Sonora, Chilmahaa, New-Mexi-co, Coshuila and Texas were embraced under one Govern-ment, without any defined acknowledged territorial limits, Their boundaries, when laid down on maps, were according to the ideas of the second control of the se

Their boundaries, when laid down on maps, were according to the ideas of the map makers; hence no two agree.

In the year 1825, Chihushus organized itself into a State, and adopted its Constitution. In 1833 it appointed a corps of engineers, the two principal of which were Senor Podro Garcia Conde and Mr. Staples, an American, to make a survey of the State. This was accordingly done, and a large and beautiful map, the result of this survey, now haugs on the wall of the Governor's Hall in the capital. In 1836, General Conde presented his official report, which embraced a statistical account of the State. This was published by order of the Government in 1842, in a folio volume. In y order of the Government in 1842, in a follo volume. In his report, not only are its territorial limits defined with reat precision, but every town over which it exercised great precision, but every town over which it exercised inrisdiction is named, as well as its mines, rivers, mountains, &c. This official map, as well as the report, claim for its northern limits a line crossing the Rio Grande at about 32 degrees 30 minutes, and thence extending north to 32 degrees 57 minutes. All seconds north latitude, embracing the copper mines and a territory nearly 40 miles north of the line agreed upon by the Commissioners, and which to miles of territory had always belonged to, and been under the jurisdiction of Chihuahua. New-Mexico never claimed, much less exercised, any jurisdiction over this territory. uch less exercised, any jurisdiction over this territory. In 1847, the Constitution of Chihuahua was revised and

"Art. Al. The territory of Chihnalma is that which it has possessed and which is now acknowledged to be becovere the parallels of 25° 57° 32° and 32° 55° 48° North Latitude, and between the meridians of 10° 50° 10° and 70° 17° 52° Longitude West, from the City of Mexico. according to the map of the said State made by Measts Staples and Garcia Conde in the year 1584." The State of Chihuahua did exercise jurisdiction over

the Mesilla valley in 1850, at the very time the Commissioners of the two Governments were at El Paso, for the purpose of fixing the boundary; and so far from that State "ossuming jurisdiction over the same," as Gov. Lyne asserts, "and without baying obtained the consent of the United States or the Territory of New Mexico," the latter never pretended to claim it, and, of course, no consent was necessary.

Gov. Lane says this assumption was "in defiance of the

Gov. Lane says this assumption was "in defiance of the remonstrances of a large portion of the inhabitants of the disputed territory, who then numbered 2,000 sonls."

When the boundary was determined on, the "Missilla Valley," which includes the whole populated portion of the disputed territory, numbered but 700 instead of 2,000 sonls, among which there were not 20 Americans. And when it was announced that this settlement would continue in the State of Chihunhun, according to Disturnell's map, to which State it had always belonged, there were firing of cannon and public rejoicings on the occasion at the town of Missilla. Mesilla.

In the autumn of 1831, when in Sonora, I was informed that some Americans had settled at Mesilla and endeavored to create among its quiet citizens a feeling of hostility toward Mexico, offering them great inducements to remonstrate against the established boundary, but with what such that the contract of th

cess I have never learned. But when it is known that of the population which composes this valley, not more than one in fifty can read and write, it will be seen that an evil disposed person might induce them to affix their mark to what they could neither understand or read. I will speak hereafter of the population of the Mesilla Valley.

hereafter of the population of the Mesilla Valley.

3. During the discussion of the boundary question, under the treaty of peace, the Commissioner of Mesico proposed to abandon a part of this disputed territory, by dividing it between the two Republics. And during the year 1852 the United States virtually asserted a right of sovercizinty over all the territory in dispute.

The first assertion in the above clause is entirely without foundation, as far as the Joint Commission is connected with it; no proposal of the kind ever having been made by the Mexican Commissioner, or by myself.

With regard to the latter assertion, that "the United States virtually asserted a right of sovereignty over all the the territory in dispute," I will state the following: A Committee of the Senate, upon statements made by a party who objected to the line and who withheld important facts in relation thereto, and, moreover, without hearing from me in deense of the same, reported unfavorably to the line; while, on the other hand, the President of the United States virtually asknowledged the correctness of it through the

ritually acknowledged the correctness of it through the ceretary of the Interior, as appears by his official letters to me:

4. The claim of Chihuahna to this disputed territory is believed to be based upon the unwarrantable assumption that the Board of Commissioners had agreed upon a boundary line between Chihuahna and New-Mexico, and that their agreement in the premises was building but upon the United States and the Mexican Repablic, and therefore inal; whereas a valid agreement had not been made, and has not yet been made by said Board; and, moreover, the action of the Board has been virtually repudiated and nullified by the United States.

been made by said Board; and, moreover, the action of the Board has been witually repudiated and audified by the United States.

The claim of Chiuanhua is based upon a jurisdiction exercised by her over the territory as far north as 32 deg. 37 min. 43 sec., which embraced Santa Rita del Cobre, (the Copper mines.) But of this territory she was compelled to relinquish to the United States all north of 32 deg. 22 min, which was her limits according to the map of Disturnell, as determined by the chief astronomers, Lieut Whipple, on the part of the United States, and Señor Salazar on the part of Mexico; and, in conformity with their report established by the Commissioners of the two Governments.

The "unwarrantable assumption" of Chihuahua, as Gov. Lane is pleased to call it, consists, therefore, in retaining possession of a district she had always possessed—over which she had always exercised jurisdiction—which is accorded to her by the Treaty map, and all authorized and authentic maps—by the official report made by her engineers in 1836; by various printed works on the country previous to the war, and lastly by her Constitution. These are the grounds on which Chihuahua bases her right of occupancy.

The assertion that "a valid agreement had not been made and has not yet been made by said Board" is contradicted by the official Records of the Joint Commission:

"The action of the Board has been virtually repudiated and and helified by the United States." says Governed to the land and and made and militided by the United States." says Governed to the same and and and made and militided by the United States." says Governed to the same and and made and militided by the United States." says Governed to the same and and made and militided by the United States.

"The action of the Board has been virtually repudiated and nullified by the United States," says Gove nor Lane. This repudiation and nullification by the United States, consists in an unfavorable report of a Committee of the consists in an unfavorable report of a Committee of the Senate, which had heard only one side of the question. The following extract, from the 5th Article of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, will show whether a treaty stipulation can be "repudiated and nullified" by a report of a Committee of the United States Senate, which Gov. Lanes seems to imagine as the final action of the Government, and upon which he based one of the grounds for his proclamation.

"The two Governments shall each appoint a Commissioner and a Surveyor, who before the expiration of one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, shall meet at the port of Sar Diego, and proceed to run and mark the said boundary in its whole course to the middle of the Rio Fravo de'l Notte. They shall keep journals and make out plans of their operations; and the result agreed upon by then shall be decemed a part of this Treaty, and shall have the sum force as if it were inserted therein: "The boundary line stabilished by this article shall be religiously respected by each of the two Republics, and as change shall were be made therein crept by the express and free content of but Mations, lawfully given by the General Government of each in conformity with its own.

Constitution."

Gov. Lane continues—

5. Each of the high contracting pasties to the Treaty of Guadalupe, or of necessitate, tacitly reserved the right to accept or reject the decisions of the Board of Boardary Commissioners; and if the Board astance the City of Chinadawa and the country north of it to the United States or the City of Santa Fe, and the country south of it to the Mexican Republic, the section of the Board would certainly not have been regarded as fast.

I know of no right by any individual "to accept or reject the decisions of the Board of the Boundary Commissioners." But Gov. Lane is quite right in supposing that "if the Board had assigned the City of Chinadawa and the country north of it to the United States, or the City of Santa Fé, and the country south of it to the Mexican Republic, the action of the Board would certainly not have been regarded as final." for such an assignment would have been at variance with the Treaty and the Treaty map.

6. Ever since the territory in question was thus forcibly and illegally

6. Ever since the territory in question was thus forcibly and illegally annexed to the state of Chiunanua, that State has signally failed to protect the inhabitants of the territory of their rights of person, of property and of conscience, and moreover has not made a reason, ble decrease signate tooder indian depredations, and thereby prevented raclemations against the United States for the property taken by the

clamations against the United States for the property taken by the Indians.

No force has ever been used by the State of Chihushua to retain possession of her territory to which allusion is made; but it is true that she has failed "to protect the inhabitants of the territory in question," "against border Indian depredations," in the same manner that Texas and New Mexico have failed to protect their people from similar depredations. So with regard to the protection of the "inhabiants of the territory (in dispute) in their rights of person and property: "the Mexican authorities have doubtless been lax in the administration of justice in the Mesilla valley. But our authorities should say as little as possible about the protection of the inhabitants along the Rio Grande in their rights of property; for a piteous tale could be told of outrages committed by Americans on the Mexican population on our side of the Rio Grande, which compelled them to abandon their homes in 1850; to seek an asylum within Mexican territory, and found a colony in the Mesilia valley!

7. The present revolutionary condition of the Mexican Republic pre-

Mestila valley!

7. The present revolutionary condition of the Mexican Republic pre-ciodes the hope of adequate protection being afforded by that Republic to the inhabitants in this disputed territory for the time being; and a large portion of the inhabitants now claim the protection of the United States, and solicit the reinnexation of their territory to New-Mexico, from which it was illegally wrested by the State of Cuihnahua.

The Mexican people will doubtless feel a deep sense of gratitude to Governor Lane for his proffered protection, at gratitude to Governor Lane for his profiered protection, at a time when they think proper to make a change in their Government, and better their condition. With regard to the statement, that "a large portion of the inhabitants now claim the protection of the United States, and solicit the reannexation of their territory to New Mexico." I can assert on authority obtained by me in New Mexico and Chihuahua, that the whole population of the Mesila valley consists chiefly of people from New-Mexico and Texas, of Spanish descent, who, failing to receive protection from our authorities after the late war with Mexico, colonized that place.

Up to the present time nothing official has been made public by the Government in explanation of the boundary established by me as Commissioner, on the part of the United States, except what was contained in Mr. Secretary Stuart's letter to the President in October last. On my return from the survey in February last, I presented to the Department of the Interior, such facts as I could hastily bring together in elucidation of the question, accompanied by five maps, which document was called for by the Sesate and ordered to be printed. The letter contains the facts embraced above injextense with many others and enters largely into the question of what he understood by Mr. Secretary Buchanan and Mr. Trist as the boundary defined in the 3th article of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. When this document appears, I have no hesitation in saying, that it will be conceded by all, that Governor Lane's protentions cannot be sustained.

Late United States Commissioners makes the Schatticles of the Treaty of Guadalupa Hidalgo.

Providence, R. I, May 2, 1853. Up to the present time nothing official has been made

Frankfort, Ky., for California.